

THE DAILY FREEMAN,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
Sundays excepted.
BY HORATIO FOWLES,
at the
New Kirk Building, Division St.,
City of Kingston, (Rondout, N. Y.)

The DAILY FREEMAN will be an Independent Republican Journal, with an opinion on every subject, firm in its advocacy of freedom, equal rights and just laws for all men; outspoken in its opposition to the abuses and follies of the day, in favor of progress and improvement everywhere, and especially devoted to the interests of the City of Kingston and vicinity.

The Telegraphic News Department will be conducted and well supplied, the FREEMAN being a MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS, through which it receives and is enabled to present a full summary of intelligence from all parts of the world every morning.

Local News and especially City, Town and County News will receive special attention, paid correspondents being employed in all parts of the country. All news received from other than our regular correspondents will be paid for if used. Full reports of all important events will be presented, and in every respect the DAILY FREEMAN will be a First-Class Paper and a worthy companion of the WEEKLY FREEMAN.

Commercial and Stock Reports carefully corrected every day.

The DAILY FREEMAN will furnish for the breakfast table of its patrons the News from All Parts of the World up to 3 o'clock, A. M.

Terms—Six Dollars per year, payable invariably in advance. If collected weekly, Fifteen Cents per week. Single copies four cents.

Advertisements will be displayed as ordered, and charged according to the space occupied, measured in inches down the column.

THE WEEKLY FREEMAN, a large, well-filled paper, will be sent to subscribers at \$2 per annum, payable in advance. HORATIO FOWLES, Editor and Publisher.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches promptly, cheaply and neatly done. By the use of Steam Presses and a large force we are enabled to turn out work at a rate that distances all competition. We have facilities for printing Law Cases unequalled between New York and Albany.
HORATIO FOWLES, Proprietor.

New York in the Olden Time.
A GLIMPSE OF DUTCH SOCIETY.
(From Stone's History of New York.)

The Dutch of New Amsterdam were distinguished for their good nature, love of home and cordial hospitality. Fast young men, late hours and fashionable dissipation were unknown. There was, nevertheless, plenty of opportunity for healthful recreation. Holidays were abundant, each family having some of its own, such as birthdays, christenings and marriage anniversaries. Each season, too, introduced its own peculiar and social festivals—the "Quitting," "Apple-Raising" and "Flanking Dees." The work on such occasions was soon finished, after which the guests sat down to a supper, well supplied with chocolate and waffles, the evening terminating with a merry dance. Dancing was a favorite amusement. The slaves danced to the music of their rude instruments in the markets, while the maidens and youths practiced the same amusement at their social parties and around the May pole on the Bowling Green.

"Dinner parties" in these primitive days were unknown; but this seeming lack of social intercourse was more than made up by the well-known and numerous tea parties. To "take tea out" was a Dutch institution, and one of great importance. The matrons, arrayed in their best petticoats and linsey jackets, "home spun" by their own wheels, would proceed on the intended afternoon visit. They were capacious pockets, with scissors, pin-cushion and keys hanging from their girdles, outside of their dress; and reaching the neighbor's house, the visitors industriously used knitting needles and tongues at the same time. The village gossip was talked over, neighbors' affairs settled and the stockings finished by tea time, when the important meal appeared on the table precisely at six o'clock. This was always the occasion for the display of the family plate, with the Lilliputian cups, of rare old family china, out of which the guests sipped the fragrant herb. A large lump of loaf sugar invariably accompanied each cup, on a little plate, and the delightful beverage was sweetened by an occasional nibble, amid the more solid articles of waffles and Dutch doughnuts.

A model housekeeper rose at cock-crowing, breakfasted with the dawn, and proceeded to the duties of the day; and when the sun reached the meridian or "noon-mark," dinner, which was strictly a family meal, was on the table. This domestic timepiece answered every purpose, so regular were the hours and lives of the people. At one time there were not more than half-a-dozen clocks in New Amsterdam, with about the same number of watches. But they were strikingly peculiar in one respect; they were scarcely ever known to go, and hence were of very little practical utility. No watchmaker had yet found it profitable to visit the settlement; and this was a period two centuries before the invention of Yankee clocks. For a long while, time was marked by hour-glasses and sundials.

In one corner of the room always stood the huge oaken iron-bound chest, bristling with household linen, spun by the ladies of the family, who delighted to display these domestic riches to their visitors. Later, this plan wardrobe gave place to the "chest of drawers," the drawer placed upon the other until the pile reached the ceiling, with its shining brass rings and key-holes. The bookcase, too, with its complicated writing-desk, mysterious secret-drawers and pigeon-holes, came into use about the same period, though both were unknown to the early Knickerbockers.

Sideboards were not introduced into New Amsterdam until after the American Revolution, and were entirely of English origin. The round tea-table also occupied a place in the corner of the parlor, while the large square dining-table stood in the kitchen for daily use. In another corner stood the well-known Holland cupboard, with glass doors, conspicuously displaying the family plate and porcelain. Little looking-glasses in narrow black frames were in common use; or two or three only of the wealthiest burghers possessing larger mirrors, elaborately ornamented with gilding and flowers. About 1730, the sconce came in fashion—a hanging or projecting candlestick, with a mirror to reflect the rays. This was a very showy article, giving a fine light to the rooms. After this period pier and mantle-glasses came into fashion. Pictures, such as they were, abounded; but they were, for the most part, poor engravings of Dutch cities and naval engagements. Chintz calico of inferior quality formed the only window-curtains, without any cornices.

There were no carpets among the early Dutch, nor in any generation among the New Yorkers until up to the end of the revolution. The famous Capt. Kidd, it is said, owned the first modern carpet in his best room, and the pirate's house was the best furnished in the city. It was made of Turkey work, at a cost of twenty-five dollars, and resembled a large rug. The custom of sanding the floor of the principal room (parlor), was universal, and much taste was displayed in the many fanciful devices and backs, the handiwork of the daughters. Some of the oldest families also displayed in their best rooms two chairs with cushions of tapestry or velvet trimmed with lace. About the year 1700, cane seats became fashionable, and thirty years after came the leather chairs, worth from five to ten dollars each. These led the fashion about thirty years more, when mahogany and black walnut chairs, with their crimson damask cushions, appeared.

But the most ornamental piece of furniture in the parlor was the bed, with its heavy curtains and valance of ample. No mattresses were there, but a substantial bed of live geese feathers, with a very light one of down for the covering. These beds were the boast and pride of the most respectable Dutch matrons, and with their well filled chests of home-made linen, supplied their claims to skill in house-keeping. A chest covering eased the bed and pillows; the sheets were made of homespun linen; and over the whole was thrown a bed-quilt of patchwork, wrought into every conceivable shape and pattern.

The Sundays in New Amsterdam were more fervently observed by its inhabitants than at the present day. All classes, arrayed in their best, then attended the public services of religion; and the people, almost exclusively Calvinists, attended the Dutch Reformed church. The "koeck," or bell-ringer and sexton, was an important personage on the Sabbath. He not only summoned the congregation by the sound of the church-going bell, but formed a procession of himself and his assistants to carry the cushions of the burghers and scholars from the city hall to the pews appropriated to these officials. At the same time the "schout" went his rounds, to see that quiet was kept in the streets during Divine worship, and also to stop the games of the negro slaves and Indians—to whom the Sabbath was allowed as a day of recreation, except during church hours.

Small pieces of wampum were obtained by the deacons, and sold at great value to the heads of the Dutch families. These, having been distributed among the different members of families, were then taken to church, and deposited in the collection-bags, which were attached to long poles. Such was the custom a long while; nor, in some of the interior Dutch settlements, has it been entirely abandoned at the present day. Formerly, a small bell was attached to the bottom of the bags, to remind the drowsy of the collection. The deacons, being thus prepared to receive the benefactions of the congregation, presented themselves in front of the pulpit, when, the dominie having addressed a few appropriate words to them, they forthwith proceeded to collect the contributions. At that day also the "Koorleser," or clerk, occupied a little pew in front of the pulpit, holding in his hand a rod, on the end of which all notices were placed, and thus passed up to the dominie. The moment the minister reached the pulpit stairs he offered a private prayer, holding his hat before his face, until, having sought the aid of the Lord and Master, he ascended the sacred desk.

The Dutch ladies wore no bonnets, as is still the fashion with some of the German emigrants who now arrive at Castle Garden. At New Amsterdam the fashionable dress was a colored petticoat rather short (for ease in walking), waist jacket, colored hose of homespun wool, and high-heeled shoes, suitable to a city destitute of pavements or sidewalks of any kind. The Dutch burghers wore long-waisted coats, with skirts reaching almost to their ankles, and adorned with large silver buttons. The wardrobe of a prominent burgher at the time of the transfer of New Amsterdam to the British was as follows: A cloth coat, with silver buttons, worth fifteen dollars; a stall coat, ten dollars; cloth breeches, ten shillings; a cloth coat, with gump buttons, seven dollars; and fifty cents; a black cloth coat, seven dollars; a black velvet coat, fifteen dollars; a silk coat, breeches and doublet, six dollars; silver cloth breeches and doublet, five dollars; a velvet waistcoat, with silver lace, five dollars; a buff coat and silk sleeves, five dollars; three grass-green cloaks, six dollars each; besides several old suits. To these also must be added linen, hose, shoes with silver buckles, a cane with an ivory head, and a hat. It may be doubted if our present mayors, with all their cloths and cassimere, possess even one tithe of such an assortment of coats, pantaloons and vests as this official Dutchman, their predecessor, in "ye olden time."

The San Francisco Bulletin of April 24 tells this: "The silver half dollar nailed to the end of a stick driven down between the paving stones in the street at the crossing of California and Battery street, yesterday, caused a great number of persons to stop and attempt to increase their finances, then start on with a metaphorical flea in each ear, muttering something about April fool. At length a small boy came along, kicked vigorously at the coin, comprehended the situation, and walked off. He soon returned armed with a pair of blacksmith's pliers, and seizing the head of the stick with a firm grip, pulled it up boldly, and walked off with it in triumph, remarking, *sotto voce*, 'I guess somebody else is fooled this time.' But what is the world coming to? That half dollar was bogus."

CARPENTER & FOWLER.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Next door to the Surrogate's office,
KINGSTON, N. Y.
O. P. CARPENTER, District Attorney,
ORAN A. FOWLER, late Surrogate.

LAWTON & STEBBINS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
AT LAW,
NO. 5 Masonic Hall building, second floor,
RONDOUT, N. Y.

CLARK CHATFIELD,
Architect and Surveyor,
ODD FELLOWS' HALL BUILDING,
GARDEN ST., RONDOUT, N. Y.

HARLEY,
PRACTICAL HAIR CUTTER,
MUSIC HALL, KINGSTON,
UNDER POST OFFICE.

CITY HOTEL,
EAST FRONT ST., HEAD OF MAIN, CITY
OF KINGSTON,
THE OLD SCHRYVER PLACE.

Elegantly Refitted and Furnished. The Very Best of Accommodations for Regular Boarders and Transient Customers.
STABLING UNSURPASSED.
M. D. FERRINE.
Kingston, April 3, 1872.

BOOTS & SHOES
PARTIES WANTING BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE OR REPAIRED,
CAN BE ACCOMMODATED AT THE SHOP OF
THE SUBSCRIBER,
NO. 2 HIRSCH'S NEW BUILDING,
First floor, entrance Garden and Ferry
streets.
J. H. TRIPP.
April 9, 1872.

Burger & Wells,
SUCCESSORS TO
A. J. STORY & Son,
Would announce to the public generally that they have filled their Store with a New and Choice Lot of GROCERIES and invite their friends to give them a call at their store on
ST. JAMES STREET, CITY OF KINGSTON.
S. D. BURGER. T. WELLS.
45ft

Boats, Barges,
Schooners, Sloops,
AND VESSELS OF ALL KINDS
BUILT AND REPAIRED
AT THE YARD OF THE SUBSCRIBER,
Columbus Avenue, Ponckhockie.
Rondout, Jan. 19, 1872. WM. KOEY.

City Market,
JOHN ST., NEAR WALL, KINGSTON,
Where can be found all the choicest meats of the season,
BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB.
VEGETABLES IN THEIR SEASON.
Thankful for past favors, the subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business and the wants of his patrons, for a continuance of the same.
T. L. JOHNSON.

T. P. OSTRANDER,
DENTIST.
ROOMS OVER WINTER'S
NEWS OFFICE,
GARDEN ST., RONDOUT, N. Y.
PERSONS PATRONIZING ME WILL BE
HONORABLY DEALT WITH IN ANY
BUSINESS TRANSACTION.

CHATFIELD'S
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING, GARDEN ST.,
RONDOUT.

FOR SALE:
3 HOUSES IN KINGSTON,
11 HOUSES IN RONDOUT,
BUILDING LOTS & FARMS.
All the above mentioned at reasonable rates and only a small payment required down. If you want to buy a House or Lot, call on
CLARK CHATFIELD.

Money Lost,
There is no money lost buying A. Rice's Sporting Articles, Fishing Tackle or Stationery, etc.

A CARD.

We take pleasure in announcing to the public that we have just received a very large stock of

Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,
Purchased in New York before the recent advance in prices, which we are now offering at a very small advance, at our Stores in

Garden Street, Rondout,
Opposite the Ulster Market,
AND AT

No. 7, Wall St., Kingston.

In the latter store we have fitted up the entire basement floor for our Carpet and Oil Cloth Department, making it the largest and one of the pleasantest

CARPET SALESROOMS
In the City. In our

Dress Goods Department

Will be found attractions in SILKS, POPLINS, VALOURS, JAPANESE SILKS, MOURNING GOODS, ALPACAS and all the latest novelties to be found in the market.

Additions are being daily made to our Stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, Hosiery, Prints, Sheetings, &c., as the advancing season and the wants of our customers demand. Thankful for the liberal patronage of the past, we invite the attention of the public to our New Spring Stock of Goods, confident that it will be to their advantage to examine them before purchasing.
CROSBY, MERRITT & CO.

KINGSTON & RONDOUT

Omnibus Line.

HENRY W. WINNE'S
OMNIBUS LINE RUNS DAILY BETWEEN
Kingston and Rondout,
CONNECTING WITH ALL THE

TRAINS AND BOATS.
FARE TEN CENTS.
PASSENGERS LEFT AT THE

EAGLE HOTEL,
OR ANY PART OF THE VILLAGE WITHOUT ADDITIONAL CHARGE.

NEW
COAL YARD AT ROXBURY.

Having come to Roxbury with the first train that ever brought Coal, I have determined to keep up the supply, and will furnish at all times any quantity of

Coal, Lime,
Plaster, Cement,
Lath,
And Lump of all Kinds.

Inquire at the Office at Railroad Depot, of A. ABBEY, JR.
464ft

CASH

THE "LIGHT RUNNING"
"DOMESTIC"

AGENTS
are wanted for every town in New York, to whom commission will be paid in CASH. Apply in person or by letter at the office of
"DOMESTIC" Sewing Machine Co., 65 Chambers Street, N. Y.

BUY THE CELEBRATED
Water 140 Proof
Alpaca Finish Umbrella,
FOR SALE BY
SECORE, 26 Garden Street.

10,000 Concord Grape Vines For Sale.
\$100 for 1,000 \$12 for 100.
15 Cents for a Single Vine.
Apply to Solomon D. Crispe, Hurley, of D. B. Slow, Masonic Hall Building, Rondout.

FOR SALE!
The STOCK and FIXTURES, consisting of
Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, &c.,
Belonging to the well known Livery Establishment of the late JEREMIAH SMITH, Esq.
This is a rare business opportunity, the stand being the oldest and best in the village, and doing a heavy and profitable business.
Gordon & Smith, Esq.
J. STREET, Kingston, N. Y.

Robert Tootill,

No. 18 Wall St., Kingston,
FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

A FULL LINE OF

Fashionable Goods,
Both Foreign and Domestic, Constantly on hand,

which he is prepared to make up in the

Most Fashionable Styles
and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

THE BEST
IN THE WORLD!

THE DOMESTIC
SEWING MACHINE.
SIMPLE, QUIET, LIGHT-RUN-

ING AND DURABLE.
WILL DO THE GREATEST
RANGE OF WORK WITH-
OUT CHANGE!

WITHOUT GOING OVER THE WORLD AFTER GOLD MEDALS AND PREMIUMS, IT HAS QUIETLY MADE ITS WAY INTO THE HOMES OF THE PEOPLE, AS A PERFECT EXAMPLE OF AMERICAN INGENUITY AND SKILL.

ALL WHO WISH A PERFECT MACHINE, ONE THAT WILL DO ALL KINDS OF WORK AND NEVER GET OUT OF ORDER, AND WILL LAST A LIFETIME, SHOULD BUY THE DOMESTIC.

To be found at the store of the subscriber at HIGH FALLS, or of his Traveling Agents, C. V. TER WILLIGER and J. D. MERRIHEW, also of NATHAN CURTIS, Kingston; T. B. JACOBS, Saugerties; J. B. MEAD, Highland; S. WILKINSON, Kerhonkson.

J. WILKINSON, GENERAL AGENT.
P. S.—Agent wanted for the village of Rondout.

RONDOUT SAVINGS BANK.
OFFICERS:

THOMAS CORNELL, PRESIDENT.
S. D. COYKENDALL, VICE PRESIDENT.
A. BENSON, SECRETARY.

TRUSTEES:
Thomas Cornell, S. D. Coykendall, James G. Lindley, William Kelly, Hiram Schenck, John Derronbacher, M. J. Madlen, Frederick Stephen, Edward Tompkins, Nathaniel Booth, Thomas Murray, Wm. Lawton, Abel A. Crosby.

Place of business on the second floor of Masonic Hall Building.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, paid on all sums from \$5 to \$5,000.
AN INTEREST ON DEPOSITS will commence on the first day of each month.
Business hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Tuesday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M. daily.

RE-OPENING
OF
MARKS JACOBS'
Fashionable
Tailoring
Establishment.

Garden Street,
and have stocked it with an assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
(Imported and Domestic),
and
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
which has never been surpassed for richness and variety in Ulster County.

Garments cut and made
in the style in which this establishment is well known.

Fine White Shirts
a specialty, and made to order at short notice, and a perfect fit guaranteed.
Rondout, April 7, 1872. MARKS JACOBS.

THE LARGEST THE SIMPLEST THE FEED THE SHUTTLE THE BEST THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

EXAMINE IT
At SECORE'S
No. 26 Garden Street.

GARDEN SEEDS!!!
Now is the time
TO GET THE
BEST QUALITIES AND
BEST VARIETIES,
Sold by Weight or Measure.

VAN DEUSEN BROTHERS, KINGSTON,
WALL ST., & RONDOUT.
151d1w

Found,
After a long search, the best five or ten cent cigars sold by the hundred or thousand. Try them, at A. RICHES, Division Street, Rondout.

MARINE RISKS
taken on Hulls and Cargoes.
This Agency has no disputed claims.

RONDOUT REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENCY,

FIRE, MARINE & LIFE.

Stow & Benson,
Successors to A. A. Crosby, D. B. Stow and D. C. Reid.

Representing the following well-known and popular Insurance Companies:

LIVERPOOL, London and Globe.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$20,000,000.

ROYAL Ins. Co. of Liverpool.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$10,000,000.

INSURANCE Co. of North America, of Philadelphia.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$3,500,000.

PENNSYLVANIA Ins. Co. of Philadelphia.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$1,850,000.

PEOPLE'S Fire Ins. Co. of Worcester, Mass.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$800,000.

MERCHANTS' Ins. Co. of N. Y.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$400,000.

PACIFIC Insurance Co. of N. Y.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$400,000.

COMMERCE Ins. Co. of Albany, N. Y.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$312,831.35.

WESTCHESTER Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$540,600.

NIAGARA Insurance Co. of N. Y.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$1,600,000.

REPUBLIC of N. Y.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$150,000.

EXCHANGE of N. Y.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$281,350.

ANDES Ins. Co. of Cincinnati, O.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$1,600,000.

HOME Life Insurance Co. of N. Y.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$2,000,000.

MARINE RISKS ON HULLS AND CARGOES
IN ORIENT MUTUAL AND MECHANICS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF N. Y.

All of which adjust losses fairly and pay promptly, and take Good Risks as low as any First-Class Insurance company.
DANIEL R. STOW,
ANTHONY BENSON.

HIRAM ROOSA'S

Insurance, Real Estate,
and Loan Agency,
RONDOUT, N. Y.

The reputation and standing which this Agency has secured during the term it has conducted business, together with the LARGE and ENDORSED SECURITY it offers for all its obligations, with, it is hoped, secure for it a share of the public patronage. This Agency represents the following old and popular companies:

Queen Insurance Co. of London.
Assets \$12,000,000.

Imperial Insurance Company of London.
Assets \$10,000,000.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.
Assets \$3,000,000.

Mercantile Marine Insurance Company of New York.
Assets \$1,500,000.

Home Fire Insurance Company of Columbus, O.
Assets \$700,000.

Firemen's Insurance Company of New York.
Assets \$400,000.

New York Life Insurance Company of New York.
Assets \$16,000,000.

National Life Insurance Company of the United States.
Assets \$1,800,000.

Railway Passenger Insurance Co. of Hartford.
Assets \$600,000.

\$2,000 guaranteed in event of accidental death, or \$15 weekly indemnity for disabling injuries. Rates for registered tickets, 25 cents a day.

Farms, Houses and Lots
in desirable localities.
FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1872.

Locking Up.

Every little while there is an extraordinary and for a short time an unexplainable stringency of the money market. Greenbacks become extremely scarce, and as the ordinary supplies are lacking brokers and stock buyers generally can't find the money to pay for their purchases, so stocks go down, and the whole monetary affairs of Wall Street, and hence to a large degree of the country, are disarranged.

Everybody feels the effects of these operations; everybody suffers by them. Everybody is indignant at the perpetrators of the outrage, even those who on former occasions have done the same thing. Everybody wants them punished, but the trouble is to do it. It is only as a conspiracy that those engaged in "locking up" can be punished. A single individual has a right to draw his money at any time, and keep it as he will, hoarding it, burying it, or burning it up, for that matter, if it suits his fancy. But for two or three to do so constitutes a conspiracy.

Curiously enough, however, it always turns out that only one man draws out the money. So in the recent case it appears from the testimony in the Tenth National Bank that Henry N. Smith was the only man who drew his money and locked it up. To be sure he drew four millions at once, but as he wasn't in active business it was quite natural that he should want that small sum.

The sum and substance of it all is, that the fact is well established that the stringency was produced by a lock-up by the bank, but as it was done in the name of a director it can't be reached, and so rogues laugh once more at the discomfiture of honest officers intent upon bringing them to justice.

Honor to Greeley.

There was one incident at the Grant meeting at the Cooper Institute, which was a surprise to politicians, while a fitting rebuke to demagogues. Gen. Sikes began some sarcastic remarks and ended them by naming Horace Greeley. When the audience heard his name, cheer after cheer rang through the hall. Sikes had to praise him when he meant to reproach him.

Born in Putnam, New Hampshire, reared in the woods of Pennsylvania, and matured in New York, there is none like him. Odd, erratic, sometimes a little to the left, he is nevertheless a philosopher, a leader, an honest man. He has earned the right to speak his mind without abuse from his neighbors. His neighbors so declare, many differ with him, but yet they love him. His neighbors stand up and cheer for him against the wish of their leader. When Greeley reads of that night his heart will heave with emotion, while every father and mother in the land will think of their children and rejoice that virtue is praised in the Republic. Surely after such manifestations the friends of Grant will stop to reason and hush their vile abuse.

The Farming Interest.

SOUTH-STAR, April 10th.

Your bold, candid and consistent course with regard to county matters has made you many friends in this part of Ulster. I see with satisfaction that a letter is getting up a new class of subscribers, and the requisite money will be easily secured.

"Refrain" is the rallying cry of the day, and it is raised on one moment too soon. Contentment is a process of financial and political education, not less than great cities. Little Hudson is not now around in violent protest against its "Ring," it is thought too bad and too infamous, that any set of lazy, extortion money should be living at their ease and in luxury on public seals and plunder at the expense of honest, hard working citizens. And among these great, vigorous and wealthy country, not all hardworking, and worthy of the confidence and patriotic devotion of the honest man, are to be seen its interests vigorously protected, and all malcontents thoroughly exposed by its public-spirited citizens.

Recently connected with Journalism, I observed long ago the Springfield Republican gravely attacking itself essential to a large class of our English economists who had gone to the West and settled in New York. By the same survey and cultivation of the ground in those days, the district gathering up of interested details from the individual industry and the glowing pages of New England. This honest survey, every body knows, and it has real value as a picture of the times, when the selection and arrangements are wisely made. In this regard, also, you are evidently doing a great service to our State.

As a direct financial result of the success of the Republican party last fall, the appropriations this year will be \$2,000,000 less than last year, for which the people will be mainly indebted to the intelligent action of Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, than whom no man is more intimately conversant with the actual necessities of the various interests of the State.

The Orientalists still carry on the trade in Circassian beauties to a large extent. The Levant Herald speaks of a party which lately arrived at Trebizond, among which was a young girl of fifteen years, who was really a beauty of form and face, and who was really bought for one hundred thousand piasters by a rich merchant. The young beauty was entirely resigned to her lot, and cheerfully embarked to find a home at Constantinople.

The suggestion of our correspondent is upon a subject which has occupied our attention for some time, and we have expected to complete it this fall arrangements for a full and complete Agricultural and Horticultural

Department in the WEEKLY FREEMAN. We shall commence in this week's issue with an article on Cheese Manufacture, and shall regularly thereafter devote a sufficient space to fully present this important interest. We have placed it in charge of a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the subject, both theoretically and practically. We have been promised from some of our most skilled cultivators articles of a practical character, and invite others. Until further notice the communications designed for this Department may be addressed to the Editor of the FREEMAN.

The large circulation of the FREEMAN already brings it to the homes of a very large number of our farmers, and we desire to still further increase its sphere of usefulness, promising that in exact proportion as the farming interest extend our circulation we shall add to the attractions of this Department. The suggestion by our correspondent is a good one, and may well be followed in every town in the county. We will send ten copies of the WEEKLY FREEMAN, cash in advance, for \$15. Let every farmer get up or join a club, remembering that in all other news the FREEMAN is unsurpassed in the county.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors of this County will, since the election in the City of Kingston, stand as follows:

REPUBLICANS, 15.	
SAMUEL M. SEAGER, Jr., Hardesburgh, N. Y.	Hardesburgh, N. Y.
JAMES DEBURY, Jr., Kingston Town.	Kingston Town.
ANDREW NEAR, Kingston City, 1st. Dist.	Kingston City, 1st. Dist.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, " 2d. "	" 2d. "
E. T. VAN NOSTRAND, " 3d. "	" 3d. "
GEORGE W. PRATT, " 4th. "	" 4th. "
JOHN D. MOORE, " 5th. "	" 5th. "
PETER LEFFERTS, " 6th. "	" 6th. "
W. M. V. BOER, " 7th. "	" 7th. "
THOMAS HART, " 8th. "	" 8th. "
JOHN MAXWELL, " 9th. "	" 9th. "
ABRAHAM N. DEBOER, " 10th. "	" 10th. "
W. H. DEBOER, " 11th. "	" 11th. "
E. B. HARDER, " 12th. "	" 12th. "
DEMOCRATS, 10.	
WM. PAIRIS, " 13th. "	" 13th. "
ELIZA VAN ALLEN, " 14th. "	" 14th. "
JOHN BLOOMER, " 15th. "	" 15th. "
JOHN D. WINFIELD, " 16th. "	" 16th. "
DR. ROBINSON, " 17th. "	" 17th. "
H. R. WINTERS, " 18th. "	" 18th. "
JOSEPH DEBURY, Jr., Kingston City, 1st. Dist.	Kingston City, 1st. Dist.
W. B. SCOTT, " 2d. "	" 2d. "
J. P. McCABLAND, " 3d. "	" 3d. "

A Letter from Sumner.

The following is a copy of Sumner's letter to the Convention of Colored men in session in New Orleans:

My Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry, I make haste to say that, in my judgment, the Colored Convention should think more of principles than of men, except so far as men may stand for principles. Above all, let them stand on the rights of their own kind, abused and injured people. It is absurd for anyone to say that he accepts the situation and then deny the equal rights of the colored man. If the situation is accepted in good faith, it must be entirely, including not merely the abolition of slavery and the establishment of equal rights, but also all of those other rights which are still denied and abused. It is not a question of expediency, but of principle. There must be complete equality before the law so that in all institutions, aged or young, no one can be discriminated on account of color, but a black man shall be treated as a white man in maintaining his rights. It will be proper for the convention to make the declaration of independence so that the principles and promises shall become a living reality never to be questioned in any way, but recognized always as a guide of conduct—a governing rule in the interpretation of the National Constitution, being in the nature of a bill of rights to the colored man. It is not enough to proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all inhabitants thereof.

Equality must be proclaimed also, and as both are promised by the great declaration which is a national act, and as from their nature they should be uniform throughout the country, both must be based upon the safeguard of the national law. There can be no one liberty and one equality, the same in Boston and in New Orleans, everywhere throughout the country. Colored people are not ungenerous, and therefore will incline to any measure of good will and reconciliation, but I trust no excess of benevolence will make them consent to any postponement of those equal rights which are now denied—disabilities of colored people, loyal and long suffering, should be removed before disabilities of former rebels, or at least the two removals should go hand in hand. It only remains that I should say, stand firm. Colored men will then know that you are in earnest, and will no longer be trifled with. Victory will follow soon, and a good cause be secured for ever. Meanwhile accept my best wishes for your convention, and believe me, my dear fellow, faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A young white English lady has sued a colored gentleman for breach of promise, and recovered a thousand dollars damages.

A Connecticut Democrat promised to eat two quarts of dried apples if Jewell was elected. His parliament is of the swelling order.

Matthias campy told this past winter was an unknown connection in Berlin, a baker having been led into the secret by an American youth at school.

The smothering friend of an Illinois couple who wanted badly to elope gave a concert in the district school house for their benefit, the profits of which were \$5, and with this the loving pair went off.

The construction of a railroad from Niverville and Valatie to Hudson, by way of Kinderhook, Staatsville Falls, Stockport and Stottville, is meeting with great favor and is pretty sure to go through.

In Christened, S. C., religious services in a crowded church were interrupted last Sunday by rocks thrown at the heads of the congregation. The people who didn't get hit are enquiring for the police.

Cape of Good Hope has reduced the district of the desert to the humiliating level of the barren land. In its domestic state the plant will stand three pluckings a year. Each plucking of the bird is worth from \$15 to \$20. The total annual product amounts to \$400,000.

As a direct financial result of the success of the Republican party last fall, the appropriations this year will be \$2,000,000 less than last year, for which the people will be mainly indebted to the intelligent action of Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, than whom no man is more intimately conversant with the actual necessities of the various interests of the State.

Associated Press Dispatches.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DAILY FREEMAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 18.

The following is a synopsis of the counter case presented at Geneva by the agent on the part of Great Britain:

Part first begins by announcing that to the American imputation of hostile motives and insincere neutrality no reply whatever will be offered. England distinctly refuses to enter into a discussion of those insinuations, because it would be inconsistent with her self-respect, irrelevant to the main issue and tend to inflame the controversy. England's governing desire is to fulfill, even exceed her international duties; nor will any reference be made to claims for indirect damages, as correspondence with regard to them is pending between England and the United States. England assumes that the claims are limited to losses occasioned by the Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Shenandoah, but does not object to the introduction of the names of nine other rebel cruisers added to the list by the American case.

Part second deals with the American arguments. It disputes the proposition that a neutral power is bound at the request of a belligerent to enforce its municipal laws, and add to them if they are insufficient. It admits that reparation is due for appreciable injury resulting from a clear violation of international duty, but is unable to attach a distinct meaning to some of the twelve propositions of the American case, and denounces the exceptionally rigorous application made by those propositions to England.

It argues that England was bound to receive the Alabama as she would a vessel of war of any sovereign state, and concludes by quoting from Otto, an eminent French authority on international law, to show that the principles for which the United States contend were never heretofore seriously asserted or recognized in Europe or America.

Part third treats of precedents adduced in the American case and replies thereto with others, such as the filibustering attacks of Lopez on Cuba and Walker on Mexico and Central America and the Fenian raids on Canada. History on this subject is a history of unlawful enterprises originating in America and with American citizens. American privateers have from time to time harassed England, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Central America, Cuba and Canada.

Part fourth considers the various complaints made of traffic in munitions of war with the south, blockade running by British ships, &c.

Part fifth gives a history of the cruisers Sumter and Nashville, complaints of being required to meet demands in regard to which the sole difficulty is to treat them as serious.

Part six gives an account of the Florida and Alabama, with details of their escape. It seeks to show that the time which elapsed between Adams' application and the Alabama's departure was too short to justify the charge of negligence and claims that in this respect England cannot be charged with any failure of duty.

Part seven is devoted to the history of Shenandoah and Georgia.

Part eight relates to other vessels and regulates the responsibility of Great Britain for their depredations.

Part nine treats of the reception of rebel cruisers in British ports and seeks to defend the conduct of Great Britain by comparing it with that of other nations.

Part ten after recapitulating the facts and arguments of the preceding parts, declares the claim for interest on damages awarded from July 1, 1863, untenable. Losses which are still denied and abused, and which are at the utmost those directly arising from the capture and destruction of ships and property.

The counter case concludes with an expression of hope that a frank, open statement of facts will effectively remove every misunderstanding between the nations allied by innumerable ties.

A TENNESSEE OUTRAGE.

NASHVILLE, April 18.

The negroes who were taken from the Nashville and Decatur railroad train by a band of armed white men were not hanged by them, as was supposed, but were released. They were subsequently rearrested and are now in jail at Athens, Ala. The fifth negro has been arrested and has confessed to having killed Wilson the husband, ravished the woman and afterwards threw Wilson's body in the Tennessee river. Windell, the white accomplice, was not drowned, as reported, but is still at large. The law will be allowed to take its course, the excitement, which was at first intense, having partially subsided. Mrs. Wilson, the outraged woman, is still alive.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALBANY, April 18.

The Republican members of the Senate and Assembly met in caucus in the Assembly Chamber this evening with closed doors. It is understood that the meeting is a continuance of the former meeting to take into consideration the condition of business before the legislature and to take action in the proposed impeachment cases.

THE OHIO APPOINTMENT.

COLUMBUS, April 18.

In the House yesterday the appointment bill was passed. It is estimated that it gives the Democrats five and the Republicans fifteen districts.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

In the Senate arms committee James H. Saville, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, testified as to the practice of the Department. Disbursing officers have long been allowed for convenience to expend for any purpose money appropriated for another. It is a dangerous power, though finally accounts are adjusted under the proper head of expenditures. The gross expenditures of the Department last fiscal year were \$47,000,000, while the \$5,000,000 received from the sale of arms were not drawn, but remained to the credit of the ordnance department. Adjourned.

Hon. Fernando Wood this forenoon, in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called up Representative Peters' resolution, which declares that the claims on the part of our government for indirect damages should be waived before the tribunal of arbitrators, etc., at Geneva, and on Wood's motion the Chairman, General Banks, was requested to communicate with Secretary Fish on the subject and to report to the committee at the meeting on Tuesday next. There were some incidental remarks which drew out the opinion that the presentation of the claims for indirect damages was calculated to prevent amicable adjustment of the difference between the United States and Great Britain, and something

the property of reporting Peters' resolution to the House with a view of obtaining a congressional opinion on the subject.

Authentic information has been received in Washington from St. Petersburg to the effect that Cateca's justification of himself has been considered attentively in the council of the Empire. He is utterly disgraced and has left St. Petersburg for Paris with a pension of three thousand rubles per annum. This pension is so settled that it will be withdrawn if Cateca makes any publication or gives new cause of offence.

A report having been circulated that Senator Schurz was in default to the Treasury to the amount of six thousand dollars, on account of his mission to Spain, he called upon the Fifth Auditor to-day and ascertained that his account, like many others, was kept open because the last six months of his salary had not been received for a small item of contingent expense had not been certified by the Auditor in the usual form, and that instead of Senator Schurz being in default to the government, a balance is still due him from the government.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 17.

In the trial of Fanny Hyde to-day Drs. Byrne and Corey testified concerning the condition of prisoner's mind, stating their belief that she was laboring under an incipient homicidal mania when the killing occurred.

It is said a prominent lawyer has been retained to test the constitutionality of the new city charter, passed to-day.

Postmaster Jones publishes a card explaining that placing the cards of invitation to the Grant meeting last night in the post office boxes without prepayment postage was the result of a misapprehension of the present regulation by the Superintendent in charge. When the cards were received the stamp office was closed and the amount of postage was charged to the firm which deposited them.

The case of Jay Gould to recover \$273,000 from Geo. Gordon, alias Lord Gordon, came up in the Supreme Court to-day, but was postponed till to-morrow.

OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 18.

Probabilities.

The lowest barometer over West Virginia will move eastward over the middle Atlantic States; an area of cloudy weather and rain will extend over New England during to-night. Clear and partially cloudy weather with easterly winds will prevail very generally from the lakes to the Gulf and south and middle Atlantic coasts on Friday and extend over New England during the day and evening.

Forty-Second Congress—Second Session.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, introduced a bill suspending further cancellation of three per cent. certificates till first of January, 1873. Referred to Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for the Niagara river for the purpose of carrying pure water to the city of Buffalo. Passed.

The discussion on the civil service reform was continued by Mr. Potter, who favored the bill, and Messrs. Sargent, Butler and others against it.

Mr. LYNCH offered a substitute for the bill, requiring all officers and appointments or dismissals from office to be made in writing, stating the reasons therefor, such recommendations to be regarded as official, and to be at all times open to inspection by members of Congress.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., moved to reconsider the bill without voting on this motion or on any of the pending amendments the House adjourned.

The State Legislature.

SENATE.

ALBANY, April 18.

Reported favorably, the act to authorize Rondout & Kingston Gas Company to issue bonds.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee of conference on the New York charter, reported that they had reached from the principal Senate amendments, and that the bill as agreed to was substantially that of the Committee of seventy.

To enumerate all the amendments acted upon would require several days of labor in preparing a report, and hence, as the bill was substantially that of the Committee of seventy, they had concluded to report in general terms. In four important points the Senate had receded; these were in relation to two Boards of Aldermen, the retention of Messrs. Van Rort and Green, and the Commissioners of Public Safety. In these particulars the Senate had receded.

After some questioning by various Senators, with a view to information as to details, the question on agreeing was taken and carried, 23 to 5, as follows:

Yates—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Johnson, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, O'Brien, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Wagner, Wadman, Watson, D. P. Wood, J. Wood, Woodin—23.

NAY—Messrs. Chittield, Cook, Lord, Murphy, Thompson—5.

Mr. GRAHAM, in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors except in the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

To amend the act extending to Oliver A. Field the right to establish a ferry over the Hudson river.

By Mr. TIEMANN: Whereas, charges have been made of gross fraud in the management of the Department of Buildings in New York city, also of frauds charged in the erection of the Eighteenth Ward Market, therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the same committee that have in charge the investigation as to the Third and Nineteenth Street House of New York city, with all necessary powers to summon witnesses, and to report at the next session of the Senate in 1873. Tabled.

Relative to the Hudson Suspension Bridge and New England Railway Company, and authorizing the extension of its road.

To amend the act to allow Justices of the Supreme Court to fix the times and places for holding court.

To incorporate the New York City Rapid Transit Company. (The Vanderbilt bill.)

Mr. JOHNSON obtained consent to amend the bill so that the road shall not be run under any parks or works of art except by the consent of the Commissioner of Parks.

Also, that trains for way passengers shall be run as often as may be necessary for the accommodation of the public.

The bill passed as follows: AYES—Messrs. Allen, Baker, Bowen, Chittield, Cook, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Johnson, Lewis, Lord, Madden, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer, Robertson, Wagner, Weissman, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood, Woodin—22.

ing by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage.

The Senate met at 7:30 P. M., but immediately adjourned without transacting any business.

ASSEMBLY.

THE VACANCY IN THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

The Senate set for concurrence the following resolution:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur) That the Legislature, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, proceed to elect a Regent of the University, in place of Erasmus Corning, deceased.

By unanimous consent the resolution was concurred in.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES IN NEW YORK.

Mr. MACKAY introduced a bill extending act making provision for the government of New York. Appropriates \$262,900 for pay of salaries in the Executive Department, including appointees of the Sheriff's Department, and also authorizes the Sheriff to pay annually the compensation fixed on the two pay-rolls for employees at the Sheriff's office and county jail, last paid by the controller of the city of New York. The controller is authorized to pay the amount of said pay-rolls from month to month, as the same accrues in each year.

THE NEW YORK CHARTER.

The Senate sent a message, transmitting the report of the Conference Committee of the two Houses on the New York Charter, which had been agreed to in the Senate.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Conference appointed on the part of the Senate and Assembly upon the matters in difference between the two bodies upon the bill to reorganize the local government of the city of New York, have considered the same and have agreed to the following report:

That the Senate recede from the amendment providing for a board of assistant aldermen, retaining in office the present Controller and Commissioners of Public Works, and providing for the appointment of the Commissioners of Public Safety by the Judges of the Superior Court.

That the Assembly concur in the Senate amendments creating the office of Chamberlain, and defining the powers and duties thereof; also fixing the salaries of officers of the city of New York, with some modifications. Also in the general amendments by the Senate to perfect the bill.

The committee have found it impracticable to mention each change as agreed upon, and therefore respectfully submit as a part of their report, the bill containing the above decisions in the details necessarily involved therein, and not amended except as to matters in difference, submitted to your committee.

A. W. PALMER, Senate Committee.
D. P. WOOD, " " " " " " " "
W. B. WOOD, " " " " " " " "
T. G. ALVORD, " " " " " " " "
R. G. WATSON, " " " " " " " "
DANIEL G. FOSTER, Assembly Committee.
C. B. MORTON, " " " " " " " "
D. T. PAIGE, " " " " " " " "

On the completion of the reading, under the operation of the previous question, the amendments were concurred in: 87 ayes, 26 nays.

Commercial Reports.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 18.

WHEAT—Dull and without decided change in price. Receipts 9,000 bbls. Sales 6,000 bbls. at \$5.45-5.55 for superfine State and Western; \$5.35-5.45 for common to choice extra; \$5.25-5.35 for common to choice extra Western; \$5.15-5.25 for common to choice extra shipping brands extra common Ohio. Sales 100 bbls. at \$5.45-5.55.

GRAIN—Wheat moderate active and 15c. higher. Receipts 9,000 bbls. Sales 6,000 bbls. at \$5.45-5.55 for superfine State and Western; \$5.35-5.45 for common to choice extra; \$5.25-5.35 for common to choice extra Western; \$5.15-5.25 for common to choice extra shipping brands extra common Ohio. Sales 100 bbls. at \$5.45-5.55.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady. Sales 100 bbls. at \$13.25-13.35 for new mess. Beef quiet. Cuts 10c. unchanged. Lard steady. Sales 100 barrels at \$4.40-4.50 for steam; 9-14c. for kettle rendered. Butter 35c-36c. Cheese 13-14c. Sugar quiet. Eggs 25c-26c.

WHISKEY—\$7.75.

PETROLEUM—Selling at 12c. for crude; 22-23c. for refined.

ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, April 18.

WHEAT—The receipts of Flour by rail 550 bbls. The market rules steady, with an active demand. The receipts are not sufficient to meet the demand, and a gradual depletion of stocks is felt. Rye Flour is dull at \$5. Corn Meal is steady, at \$1.50-1.60 per 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is being freely taken by millers and at very full prices. There was a further sale yesterday of 7,700 bu. No. 1. Rye, now on the canal and deliverable on the opening of navigation, at \$1.95, and this being three cars white Canada to arrive, at \$1.20, and one car white at the same price. Rye quiet and nominally unchanged in value. Corn dull, and we can only note a sale of a small bag of Round Yellow at 80c. Western mixed is held at 67c-68c. For barley the market rules languid, with free sellers and but few buyers. Sales five cars No. 2 Canada on p. t., and four cars do. on p. t. Oats steady but very dull. Sales one car No. 1 Western, in lots, at 54c.

SEED—The supply of medium Clover is good, but of large very little is obtainable. Medium sold down to-day to 95, a 55 bag, while large was held firmly at 131. In large lots Timothy commanded only \$3.25, and in small lots from \$3.30-3.40, according to quality.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 18.

Exchange—Long, 109; short, 110. 30-day strong and steady. Gold steady at 119 7/8-111. Government bond and steady. State bonds steady. Money firm at 7 per cent.

STOCKS—	
U. S. 5% 110 1/2	Mich. Central 115
U. S. 6% 111 1/2	Union Pacific 97 1/2
U. S. 7% 112 1/2	U. S. 3% 102 1/2
U. S. 8% 113 1/2	Ill. Central 103
U. S. 9% 114 1/2	Gen. & N. W. 92 1/2
U. S. 10% 115 1/2	Gen. & N. W. 92 1

Safford & Carter

Kingston, N.Y.

GOING WEST.			
STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Rondout	7.00	7.40	8.20
Shenandoah	7.15	7.55	8.35
Shenandoah	7.30	8.10	8.50
Shenandoah	7.45	8.25	9.05
Shenandoah	7.60	8.40	9.20
Shenandoah	7.75	8.55	9.35
Shenandoah	7.90	9.10	9.50
Shenandoah	8.05	9.25	10.05
Shenandoah	8.20	9.40	10.20
Shenandoah	8.35	9.55	10.35
Shenandoah	8.50	10.10	10.50
Shenandoah	8.65	10.25	11.05
Shenandoah	8.80	10.40	11.20
Shenandoah	8.95	10.55	11.35
Shenandoah	9.10	11.10	11.50
Shenandoah	9.25	11.25	12.05
Shenandoah	9.40	11.40	12.20
Shenandoah	9.55	11.55	12.35
Shenandoah	10.10	12.10	12.50
Shenandoah	10.25	12.25	13.05
Shenandoah	10.40	12.40	13.20
Shenandoah	10.55	12.55	13.35
Shenandoah	11.10	13.10	13.50
Shenandoah	11.25	13.25	14.05
Shenandoah	11.40	13.40	14.20
Shenandoah	11.55	13.55	14.35
Shenandoah	12.10	14.10	14.50
Shenandoah	12.25	14.25	15.05
Shenandoah	12.40	14.40	15.20
Shenandoah	12.55	14.55	15.35
Shenandoah	13.10	15.10	15.50
Shenandoah	13.25	15.25	16.05
Shenandoah	13.40	15.40	16.20
Shenandoah	13.55	15.55	16.35
Shenandoah	14.10	16.10	16.50
Shenandoah	14.25	16.25	17.05
Shenandoah	14.40	16.40	17.20
Shenandoah	14.55	16.55	17.35
Shenandoah	15.10	17.10	17.50
Shenandoah	15.25	17.25	18.05
Shenandoah	15.40	17.40	18.20
Shenandoah	15.55	17.55	18.35
Shenandoah	16.10	18.10	18.50
Shenandoah	16.25	18.25	19.05
Shenandoah	16.40	18.40	19.20
Shenandoah	16.55	18.55	19.35
Shenandoah	17.10	19.10	19.50
Shenandoah	17.25	19.25	20.05
Shenandoah	17.40	19.40	20.20
Shenandoah	17.55	19.55	20.35
Shenandoah	18.10	20.10	20.50
Shenandoah	18.25	20.25	21.05
Shenandoah	18.40	20.40	21.20
Shenandoah	18.55	20.55	21.35
Shenandoah	19.10	21.10	21.50
Shenandoah	19.25	21.25	22.05
Shenandoah	19.40	21.40	22.20
Shenandoah	19.55	21.55	22.35
Shenandoah	20.10	22.10	22.50
Shenandoah	20.25	22.25	23.05
Shenandoah	20.40	22.40	23.20
Shenandoah	20.55	22.55	23.35
Shenandoah	21.10	23.10	23.50
Shenandoah	21.25	23.25	24.05
Shenandoah	21.40	23.40	24.20
Shenandoah	21.55	23.55	24.35
Shenandoah	22.10	24.10	24.50
Shenandoah	22.25	24.25	25.05
Shenandoah	22.40	24.40	25.20
Shenandoah	22.55	24.55	25.35
Shenandoah	23.10	25.10	25.50
Shenandoah	23.25	25.25	26.05
Shenandoah	23.40	25.40	26.20
Shenandoah	23.55	25.55	26.35
Shenandoah	24.10	26.10	26.50
Shenandoah	24.25	26.25	27.05
Shenandoah	24.40	26.40	27.20
Shenandoah	24.55	26.55	27.35
Shenandoah	25.10	27.10	27.50
Shenandoah	25.25	27.25	28.05
Shenandoah	25.40	27.40	28.20
Shenandoah	25.55	27.55	28.35
Shenandoah	26.10	28.10	28.50
Shenandoah	26.25	28.25	29.05
Shenandoah	26.40	28.40	29.20
Shenandoah	26.55	28.55	29.35
Shenandoah	27.10	29.10	29.50
Shenandoah	27.25	29.25	30.05
Shenandoah	27.40	29.40	30.20
Shenandoah	27.55	29.55	30.35
Shenandoah	28.10	30.10	30.50
Shenandoah	28.25	30.25	31.05
Shenandoah	28.40	30.40	31.20
Shenandoah	28.55	30.55	31.35
Shenandoah	29.10	31.10	31.50
Shenandoah	29.25	31.25	32.05
Shenandoah	29.40	31.40	32.20
Shenandoah	29.55	31.55	32.35
Shenandoah	30.10	32.10	32.50
Shenandoah	30.25	32.25	33.05
Shenandoah	30.40	32.40	33.20
Shenandoah	30.55	32.55	33.35
Shenandoah	31.10	33.10	33.50
Shenandoah	31.25	33.25	34.05
Shenandoah	31.40	33.40	34.20
Shenandoah	31.55	33.55	34.35
Shenandoah	32.10	34.10	34.50
Shenandoah	32.25	34.25	35.05
Shenandoah	32.40	34.40	35.20
Shenandoah	32.55	34.55	35.35
Shenandoah	33.10	35.10	35.50
Shenandoah	33.25	35.25	36.05
Shenandoah	33.40	35.40	36.20
Shenandoah	33.55	35.55	36.35
Shenandoah	34.10	36.10	36.50
Shenandoah	34.25	36.25	37.05
Shenandoah	34.40	36.40	37.20
Shenandoah	34.55	36.55	37.35
Shenandoah	35.10	37.10	37.50
Shenandoah	35.25	37.25	38.05
Shenandoah	35.40	37.40	38.20
Shenandoah	35.55	37.55	38.35
Shenandoah	36.10	38.10	38.50
Shenandoah	36.25	38.25	39.05
Shenandoah	36.40	38.40	39.20
Shenandoah	36.55	38.55	39.35
Shenandoah	37.10	39.10	39.50
Shenandoah	37.25	39.25	40.05
Shenandoah	37.40	39.40	40.20
Shenandoah	37.55	39.55	40.35
Shenandoah	38.10	40.10	40.50
Shenandoah	38.25	40.25	41.05
Shenandoah	38.40	40.40	41.20
Shenandoah	38.55	40.55	41.35
Shenandoah	39.10	41.10	41.50
Shenandoah	39.25	41.25	42.05
Shenandoah	39.40	41.40	42.20
Shenandoah	39.55	41.55	42.35
Shenandoah	40.10	42.10	42.50
Shenandoah	40.25	42.25	43.05
Shenandoah	40.40	42.40	43.20
Shenandoah	40.55	42.55	43.35
Shenandoah	41.10	43.10	43.50
Shenandoah	41.25	43.25	44.05
Shenandoah	41.40	43.40	44.20
Shenandoah	41.55	43.55	44.35
Shenandoah	42.10	44.10	44.50
Shenandoah	42.25	44.25	45.05
Shenandoah	42.40	44.40	45.20
Shenandoah	42.55	44.55	45.35
Shenandoah	43.10	45.10	45.50
Shenandoah	43.25	45.25	46.05
Shenandoah	43.40	45.40	46.20
Shenandoah	43.55	45.55	46.35
Shenandoah	44.10	46.10	46.50
Shenandoah	44.25	46.25	47.05
Shenandoah	44.40	46.40	47.20
Shenandoah	44.55	46.55	47.35
Shenandoah	45.10	47.10	47.50
Shenandoah	45.25	47.25	48.05
Shenandoah	45.40	47.40	48.20
Shenandoah	45.55	47.55	48.35
Shenandoah	46.10	48.10	48.50
Shenandoah	46.25	48.25	49.05
Shenandoah	46.40	48.40	49.20
Shenandoah	46.55	48.55	49.35
Shenandoah	47.10	49.10	49.50
Shenandoah	47.25	49.25	50.05
Shenandoah	47.40	49.40	50.20
Shenandoah	47.55	49.55	50.35
Shenandoah	48.10	50.10	50.50
Shenandoah	48.25	50.25	51.05
Shenandoah	48.40	50.40	51.20
Shenandoah	48.55	50.55	51.35
Shenandoah	49.10	51.10	51.50
Shenandoah	49.25	51.25	52.05
Shenandoah	49.40	51.40	52.20
Shenandoah	49.55	51.55	52.35
Shenandoah	50.10	52.10	52.50
Shenandoah	50.25	52.25	53.05
Shenandoah	50.40	52.40	53.20
Shenandoah	50.55	52.55	53.35
Shenandoah	51.10	53.10	53.50
Shenandoah	51.25	53.25	54.05
Shenandoah	51.40	53.40	54.20
Shenandoah	51.55	53.55	54.35
Shenandoah	52.10	54.10	54.50
Shenandoah	52.25	54.25	55.05
Shenandoah	52.40	54.40	55.20
Shenandoah	52.55	54.55	55.35
Shenandoah	53.10	55.10	55.50
Shenandoah	53.25	55.25	56.05
Shenandoah	53.40	55.40	56.20
Shenandoah	53.55	55.55	56.35
Shenandoah	54.10	56.10	56.50
Shenandoah	54.25	56.25	57.05
Shenandoah	54.40	56.40	57.20
Shenandoah	54.55	56.55	57.35
Shenandoah	55.10	57.10	57.50
Shenandoah	55.25	57.25	58.05
Shenandoah	55.40	57.40	58.20
Shenandoah	55.55	57.55	58.35
Shenandoah	56.10	58.10	58.50
Shenandoah	56.25	58.25	59.05
Shenandoah	56.40	58.40	59.20
Shenandoah	56.55	58.55	59.35
Shenandoah	57.10	59.10	59.50
Shenandoah	57.25	59.25	60.05
Shenandoah	57.40	59.40	60.20
Shenandoah	57.55	59.55	60.35
Shenandoah	58.10	60.10	60.50
Shenandoah	58.25	60.25	61.05
Shenandoah	58.40	60.40	61.20
Shenandoah	58.55	60.55	61.35
Shenandoah	59.10	61.10	61.50
Shenandoah	59.25	61.25	62.05
Shenandoah	59.40	61.40	62.20
Shenandoah	59.55	61.55	62.35
Shenandoah	60.10	62.10	62.50
Shenandoah	60.25	62.25	63.05
Shenandoah	60.40	62.40	63.20
Shenandoah	60.55	62.55	63.35
Shenandoah	61.10	63.10	63.50
Shenandoah	61.25	63.25	64.05
Shenandoah	61.40	63.40	64.20
Shenandoah	61.55	63.55	64.35
Shenandoah	62.10	64.10	64.50
Shenandoah	62.25	64.25	65.05
Shenandoah	62.40	64.40	65.20
Shenandoah	62.55	64.55	65.35
Shenandoah	63.10	65.10	65.50
Shenandoah	63.25	65.25	66.05
Shenandoah	63.40	65.40	66.20
Shenandoah	63.55	65.55	66.35
Shenandoah	64.10	66.10	66.50
Shenandoah	64.25	66.25	67.05
Shenandoah	64.40	66.40	67.20
Shenandoah	64.55	66.55	67.35
Shenandoah	65.10	67.10	67.50
Shenandoah	65.25	67.25	68.05
Shenandoah	65.40	67.40	68.20
Shenandoah	65.55	67.55	68.35
Shenandoah	66.10	68.10	68.50
Shenandoah	66.25	68.25	69.05
Shenandoah	66.40	68.40	69.20
Shenandoah	66.55	68.55	69.35
Shenandoah	67.10	69.10	69.50
Shenandoah	67.25	69.25	70.05
Shenandoah	67.40	69.40	70.20
Shenandoah	67.55	69.55	70.35
Shenandoah	68.10	70.10	70.50
Shenandoah	68.25	70.25	71.05
Shenandoah	68.40	70.40	71.20
Shenandoah	68.55	70.55	71.35
Shenandoah	69.10	71.10	71.50
Shenandoah	69.25	71.25	72.05
Shenandoah	69.40	71.40	72.20
Shenandoah	69.55	71.55	72.35
Shenandoah	70.10	72.10	72.50
Shenandoah	70.25	72.25	73.05
Shenandoah	70.40	72.40	73.20
Shenandoah	70.55	72.55	73.35
Shenandoah	71.10	73.10	73.50
Shenandoah	71.25	73.25	74.05
Shenandoah	71.40	73.40	74.20
Shenandoah	71.55	73.55	74.35
Shenandoah	72.10	74.10	74.50
Shenandoah	72.25	74.25	75.05
Shenandoah	72.40	74.40	75.20
Shenandoah	72.55	74.55	75.35
Shenandoah	73.10	75.10	75.50
Shenandoah	73.25	75.25	